

INFORMATION REPORT

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- d. The Maritsa Coal Mine;
 - e. Several new unnamed mines;
 - f. The Vulkan Cement Plant and Mines;
 - g. A bakery;
 - h. A tile plant, and
 - i. A canning factory.
6. The plants listed in e (sic)¹, f, and i of paragraph 5 above existed prior to 9 September 1944. The others came into being after that date. Each of these plants contracts for construction and for all machinery used in its factories through the DSO. The actual installation of machinery is effected, however, by each separate plant.
 7. The ATZ Stalin was begun in 1948 and completed in June 1951. Three thousand laborers were employed for its construction during the four-year period. Accidents occurring during the construction period cost the lives of seven laborers who fell from scaffolding or machinery. The plant is composed of 450 units, approximately 50 x 12 meters at the base and 12 meters in height. Each of these buildings is from three to five stories high. At the present time installation of machinery is being effected in the individual plant units. The machinery arrived from the USSR packed in boxes ranging from 2 x 1 x 1 meters to 12 x 4 x 4 meters. Each of the units is constructed of concrete, iron, and brick.
 8. The sulohur plant, which is actually a subsidiary of the Stalin ATZ, was built at the same time as the latter and its buildings are counted in the 450 units of the ATZ.
 9. The TETS Maritsa is the third largest thermoelectric plant in the country and is the largest in the Dimitrovgrad area. The station is composed of approximately twenty buildings which vary in size from 50 to 120 meters long, 12 to 40 meters wide, and 10 to 20 meters high. Each of these buildings is between three and six stories high. All buildings are constructed of reinforced concrete. Construction was begun toward the end of 1949 and completed in the beginning of June 1951. After the latter date the installation of machinery was begun. The machinery arrived from the USSR in boxes of the dimensions mentioned in paragraph seven. Approximately 2,000 laborers were employed in the construction of this plant, and during the winter months about 100 persons were injured or killed in falls from the frozen and slippery scaffolding.
 10. The Maritsa Mine is an old, brown, soft-coal mine which furnishes coal to a portion of the surrounding inhabitants, as well as to the Maritsa Thermoelectric Station. Most of the coal is transported by rail to Plovdiv. The mines have an electric power plant which furnishes current directly to the Stara Zagora district, the Sliven district, and to a portion of northern Bulgaria.
 11. New soft-coal mines have been discovered northeast of Dimitrovgrad, approximately 1½ kilometers east of the Stara Zagora-Dimitrovgrad railway line, and 2½ kilometers north of the Maritsa River. These mines were first discovered during 1948 and were immediately exploited. The mines provide coal for the local population, and eventually will also furnish the TETS Maritsa.
 12. The Vulkan Cement Plant and Soft Coal Mine is located on the northwest side of Mariino. The mine itself has been exploited for more than twenty years, but the cement plant was begun prior to 9 September 1944 and completed during 1946. The production capacity of the plant is not known, but

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is considered sufficient for the needs of the entire country. The mine is a brown-coal mine which supplies the Vulkan electric power plant, the cement works, and a portion of the needs of the local population.

13. The bakery is located between the ATZ Stalin and the new mines, at a point 200 meters north of the northern shore of the Maritsa River. Construction of the bakery was begun in 1949, and was completed in April 1951. Five hundred Trudovaks were used in its construction. The plant is three stories high, approximately 140 meters long, 60 meters wide, and 12 meters high. Up to the present, no machinery has been installed. This installation is to be a combination mill and bakery.
14. The tile plant is located 300 meters northwest of the Vulkan electric station, and two kilometers north of the Maritsa River. This plant was begun during 1949 and completed during the early part of 1951. Its present production capacities are unknown but it is planned that within two years the production of this plant will be sufficient to produce water pipes for the entire country. The plant produces pipes ranging from two to five meters long, and 20 to 30 centimeters in diameter. The plant also produces tiling one meter square, which is corrugated and used for roofing of factories. The tiles and pipes are made of cement and cardboard (sic) and are extremely light.
15. The canning factory is located on the western side of Rakovski between the Maritsa River and the Stara Zagora-Dimitrograd railway line. This factory has been in operation since 1948 and cans all types of vegetables and fruits.
16. At the beginning of 1951, all construction in Dimitrograd was stepped up. The principal supervisors of all construction work are Soviets, who are particularly interested in the completion of the ATZ Stalin. It was rumored among the workers that a small portion of the plant would be used for the production of fertilizer as a camouflage, and that the major portion of the plant was to be used for the construction of some type of weapon. Rumors were also current concerning the production of the tile plant, which would allegedly produce some kind of explosives in the form of small noodles or macaroni, hollow in the middle, and gray in color. The workers in these plants are hand-picked, and outsiders have been unable to learn anything from them concerning the actual production or plans for future production.
17. The total number of laborers, artisans, and engineers employed in the various Dimitrograd projects totals approximately 13,000 persons. All these people are on the DSO payroll. The DSO does not have any permanent installations or buildings, and uses wooden construction barracks and tents to cover their machinery and materiel needed in construction work. The workers live in wooden barracks or requisitioned schools in the town and in nearby villages. In addition to the 13,000 DSO workers, each plant under construction maintains a small nucleus of its own laborers who do the final work and install the machinery.
18. All persons not directly employed on a project are forbidden entrance to the project area. All projects are divided into four construction areas, and laborers can circulate only within their own area. If a worker needs to go to another area to complete a job, he must get special authorization to do so. After work all laborers must leave the area where they have been working; they are transported to their homes or sleeping quarters by truck and by train.
19. Judging from the crating, the machinery which was brought in from the USSR was heavy machinery. This machinery was kept secret and its installation was effected by trusted specialists and workers. In a building in which a machine is being set up all traffic is strictly forbidden.
20. Each plant in Dimitrograd maintains its own security force.

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21. The DSO maintains and pays for a special militia force of 24 men who wear blue uniforms, including breeches, jackets, caps, and black boots. This militia is armed with old-style Bulgarian Army rifles and maintains five guard posts as follows:
 - a. At a gasoline reservoir located on the western side of Rakovski;
 - b. At the main gate to the DSO camp;
 - c. At the exit gate to the repair shops;
 - d. At explosives dumps composed of several underground storerooms located on the southwest side of the city in a little oak grove; and
 - e. At the lumber yard in the DSO camp.
22. All other plants have assigned to them small militia detachments from the Economic Militia. These detachments are armed with Soviet submachine guns and pistols. The total number of these militia groups and the number of militiamen is unknown; however, there are very many of them. At the gates of the ATZ Stalin and TETS Maritsa there are three or four militia-men per shift.
23. Within the construction area only those persons directly connected with the construction and who possess a personal pass, issued by the cadre chief and certified by the Chief of Militia, plus a personal identity card are permitted to circulate. If a person does not possess these two documents, he is not allowed in the area even though the guards recognize him as a laborer from one of the projects. Movement in the Rakovski, Vasil Kolarov, and Chernokonyovo sections is free (sic), and a bus service of six 60-place busses is in operation. These three sections of town are all within the forbidden area.
24. Outside of the town, near the new mines, there is a battery of seven 8.8 centimeter German antiaircraft guns. The guns are covered with tarpaulins; circulating near the guns is forbidden. As all barracks, measuring 60 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 8 meters high, was completed in April, 1951. The barracks houses soldiers from the antiaircraft battery.
25. There is another antiaircraft battery located on the southwest side of town near the DSO explosives dump. The armament of this battery is the same as that shown in paragraph 24. The soldiers who make up the battery live in wooden barracks. All outside persons are forbidden to enter the area.
26. Movement of all aircraft over Dimitrovgrad is strictly forbidden. The antiaircraft batteries have standing orders to fire on any plane, regardless of marking, which flies over the city. Between 15 and 18 April, 1951, at about 1200 hours, a Bulgarian monoplane flew over Dimitrovgrad. There were two pilots in the plane who had lost their direction over Stara Zagora and who, without knowing they were doing so, flew over Dimitrovgrad. Without warning the two antiaircraft batteries opened fire and brought down the plane which fell at the edge of the Vasil Kolarov section. Both pilots were wounded, and the plane seriously damaged. The pilots were immediately taken to a hospital, and the plane loaded on a railroad car and taken away.
27. The workers' quarters in Dimitrovgrad are dispersed throughout the Rakovski and Vasil Kolarov sections. The main concentration of workers' dwellings is located in the following places:
 - a. On the southwest side of the city, where there are about 600 or 700 dwellings between three and five stories high, 60 meters long, 10 meters wide, and between 12 and 20 meters high;
 - b. West of the new mines on a hill, where there are approximately 120 dwellings with the same dimensions;

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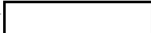
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c. In the area of the Maritsa Mine, which buildings were constructed prior to 9 September 1944 and only several additions made since then; and

d. In the area of the Vulkan mine, where most of the dwellings are pre-9 September 1944, with the addition of three or four new blocks.

Construction of new workers' dwellings was begun in 1947 and has continued ever since then. Present plans call for construction to continue for some time to come.

25X1 1.  Comment: This is obviously an error as the coal mines were only discovered in 1948, according to paragraph 11. Possibly the Maritsa Coal Mine, item d, is meant.

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